

RICE

1. When processing a Rough rice sample, is it mandatory to clean the sieves after every sample?

ANSWER. *Yes, according to the Rice Inspection Handbook, all rice remaining in the sieve is to be added to the clean sample.*

2. When determining milling yield, is it necessary to return the portion used in the determination of whole kernels back to the remainder of the sample before running the sample over the No. 6 plates?

ANSWER. *No.*

3. When processing Rough rice, is it required to run all samples over the two No. 6 plates after the determination of whole kernels?

ANSWER. *Yes, the plates are used to separate out the whole and large broken kernels (refer to Rice Inspection Handbook, Section 3.11 [a] [11]).*

4. Does the material removed by the No. 6 plate have to be hand adjusted?

ANSWER. *No, hand adjusting the No. 6 plate or sieve is not required for Rough rice.*

5. Occasionally, rice contracts limit the amount of heat damage/damage-by-heat. In these instances, does parboiled rice in non-parboiled rice function as heat damage or damage-by-heat?

ANSWER. *Only if the color intensity meets the requirements depicted in the respective ILS. Regardless, it will function as damage.*

6. How would a sample containing 39% paddy kernels and 61% milled rice be classified?

ANSWER. *Since this mixture does not meet the definition for rough, brown, or milled rice, it would be considered Not Standardized rice.*

7. The rice inspection handbook indicates that milled rice samples containing small stones may be considered “Distinctly Low Quality,” depending on the quantity found and whether the condition adversely affects the overall quality. Are inspectors to base this decision on a count or percent by weight basis? And is there an established threshold?

ANSWER. *On a weight basis. According to the FDA Memorandum of Understanding, milled and brown rice is considered actionable if stones constitute more than 0.1 percent by weight.*

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